

GEO. W. ALBERS,
DRUGGIST & PHARMACIST
EAST SIDE MARKET SQUARE
Makes a Specialty of Elegant
Pharmaceuticals
AND
Physicians' Prescriptions.

TO COVER FAIR CROWDS.
Bonnets as Pretty in Their Ways as a
Bright Bird on a Bough.
New York Mail and Express.

The latest bonnets for fall recep-
tions and theatres are velvet and
flowers. Fashion, proverbially fickle
goddess, now returns to her forgot-
ten beauties, and decks with fair
lilies and fair roses of summer the
bonnets chosen to be worn under the
glare of gaslight in mid-winter.
The great, loose-leaved, aesthetic
flowers are favorites. Nasturtium,
val-flowers, crusted roses and white
gardenias are especially popular for
ornament. The evening bonnet this
season is very small, being scarcely
larger than a huge Alsatian bow, yet
this tiny head gear is as ornate and
exquisite and even more costly than
the great, picturesque pokes which
were worn last summer. The small
hat is daintily made of velvet in
crushed strawberry, shrimp pink,
Sims or cadet blue.

Some of the latest French bon-
nets, against the folly and extrava-
gance of which newspapers and even
pulpits have raved from the days of
the Spectator till now, are extremely
plain in their appearance—innocent
bits of dark crimson velvet, with a
cluster of wild roses low at one side
and strings of pink crepe—but they
sell at no less than \$60.

English walking hats of felt, sim-
ply trimmed in the style they are
furnished by London hat-makers, are
also chosen to wear with plain tailor
suits of velvet or velveteen.

Patience hats of dark velvet, with
soft crowns and wide white plaited
ribbons, are worn by a few ladies,
but are too peculiar to be popular.

Ladies who affect the masculine
English styles wear turbans of cloth
to match their suits, with a border
of fur.

A bonnet of dark sapphire blue
has a trim of pale blue forget-me-
not.

A dark red velvet bonnet has a
trim of white feathers.

The Dignity of Lowly Duties.

Women are particularly inclined
to look at the struggle for subsistence
as something that ought not to be;
they feel that there is no real work
in it, and so there can be no beauty
or dignity. Those teachers who
have assumed that this life, rich
as it is in promise and full of possi-
bilities for the great soul, is of no
worth and value itself, that the les-
son to be early learned and to be
acted upon always is that we are
merely pilgrims who lodge here for
the night, in order that we may go
on the next day—these teachers have
done more to narrow and restrict
woman in the exercise of her best
powers than all the petty tyranny of
which the avowed women's rights
women decline.

They have often thought if I had time to be a woman
with a mission, I would take the
wide world for my field, and go up
and down helping to convince the
tired woman who lies down in her
bed at night with the profound con-
sciousness that another day has been
frustrated after doing things with-
out relation to eternal affairs, but
which for the comfort and well being
of her family were required that
in her being the patient mother of
her children, and the good house-
wife, she has done that which for
her is the best thing to do. If this
should be done we should not so
often hear women whose work is that
of doing the near duties which are
so plainly theirs, unless wilfully blind,
they cannot overlook them, say, "Oh,
if I only could do something that
amounts to something." One who
can help us to see that this doing
the work, simple and common though
it appear, which really lies at the
root of all things and without which
life is impossible, and who shall at
the same time teach us to simplify
our task, so that while living we may
also live nobly, will be a great ben-
efactor to the race. Then shall we
calm-browed women performing
duties with satisfaction in
the humbleness of N. Y. Even-

ington.

Belshazzar (St. Extinct Stars.

Grand and beautiful paper, Sir
J. H. Lubbock says: "Like the sand
of the sea, the stars of heaven have
ever been used as effective symbols
of number, and the improvement in
our methods of observation have
added fresh force to our original ob-
servations. We know that our earth
is but a fraction of one out of
about 75,000,000 worlds. But this is
not all. In addition to the luminous
heavenly bodies we cannot count the
there are countless others, invisible
to us from their great distance,
smaller sized, or feebler light; in-
deed, we know that there are many
dark bodies which now emit no light
or comparatively little. Thus in the
case of Procyon, the existence of an
invisible body is proved by the
movement of the visible star.
Again I may refer to the phenomena
presented by Algol, a bright star in
the head of Medusa. This star
shines without change for two days
and thirteen hours; then, in three
hours and a half, dwindles from a
star of second to one of fourth mag-
nitude; and then, in another three
hours and a half, resumes its origi-
nal brilliancy. These changes seem
certainly to indicate the presence of
an opaque body which intercepts at
regular intervals part of the light
emitted by Algol. Thus the floor of
heaven is not only thick inlaid with
patterns of bright gold, but studded
also with extinct stars—once prob-
ably as brilliant as our own sun, but
now dead cold, as Halbwachs tells us
that our sun itself will be some sev-
enteen millions of years hence."

Gentlemen—Your Hop Bitters have
been of great value to me. I was laid
up with typhoid fever for over two months
and could get no relief until I tried your Hop
Bitters. From those suffering from debility
or any one in feeble health, I cordially re-
commend them.

S. C. SCOTT,
809, Fulton St., Chicago, Ill.

Knoxville Chronicle.

VOL. XIII.

KNOXVILLE, TENN.: THURSDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 30, 1882.

NO. 151.

WASHINGTON.

The Foreman of the Star Route
Jury on Trial.

House Appropriations Committee
in Session.

WASHINGTON, D. C., November 28.—
B. F. Bigelow, defaulting teller of
the Bank of the Republic, was to-
day brought to the court in a car-
riage, to and from which he was car-
ried in the arms of the deputy marsh-
al and a friend. In court he
occupied a lounge, from which he
did not rise to plead to the indict-
ments, thirteen in number, upon
which he was arraigned severally. The
physicians employed by Bigelow's
counsel had declared him seriously
ill and unfit to come into court. But
the two doctors who had been ap-
pointed by the court to report upon
his condition had certified that
though sick, he was not seriously so,
and could appear without danger to
his life or health. After his plea of
not guilty had been entered he was
replaced in the carriage, whence he
was again taken upon a warrant upon
a fresh charge of embezzlement, re-
turned to the court-room, gave bail
and was then allowed to go home.

The day was very inclement, and
Bigelow's friends and physicians say
his compulsory appearance in court
has endangered his life.

The action of the Judge was taken
under the impression that Bigelow's
illness was counterfeit, and that a
plan was on foot to enable him to
escape.

Messrs. Burrows and Hiseock, of
the special Congressional committee
appointed to examine the Mississippi
River and its improvements, arrived
in this city this morning, and the
other members are on their way.
The hearing of the testimony will be
continued here for three or four
weeks. The committee will send for
pilots and others, and will listen to
opinions from the standing Missis-
sippi River commission. Mr. Bur-
rows, chairman of the committee,
declines to state his opinion until
the close of the hearing. He says
there has been no meeting of the
committee in which opinions have
been discussed. Mr. Hiseock is also
reticent. When asked as to the na-
ture of the testimony given, and its
tendency, he said that it was pos-
sible and varied; also that so many
who live along the river are inter-
ested in the reclamation or improve-
ment of the land that there would
have been no end to the hearings
had the committee continued its
sessions at points on the river. Its
duties were mainly in the nature of
observations, assisted by public
hearings.

It is estimated that the reduction
of the public debt for the present
month of November will amount to
about \$5,500,000.

The report of William Dickinson, fore-
man of the Star Route jury, for com-
plicity in bribery, is set down for
December 5th.

The House appropriations com-
mittee to-day practically completed
the Indian appropriation bill. It
was decided to reduce the bill to the
extent \$67,000 less than the appro-
priation for the current year. Not-
withstanding this net reduction,
\$115,000 more is allowed in this bill
for purposes of education than the
amount allowed for the current year.
The committee adjourned to meet
Monday.

The report of the United States
Treasurer, Gillfillan, of the operations
of the treasury for the fiscal year,
ended June 30, 1882, has been sub-
mitted to Secretary Folger. The
following is a summary of the re-
ceipts of government shows an in-
crease over those of 1881 of \$22,
257,054.23 in revenue from customs,
in revenue from customs, \$11,233,
209.09 from internal revenue; \$255,
127.20 from sales of public lands;
\$7,706,416.34, from miscellaneous
sources, making a total increase in
net revenue of \$42,732,957.71; total
net revenue was \$408,525,250.28.
The net expenditures decreased from
\$260,712,887.59 to \$257,981,440.20.
The reduction of \$2,731,447.39,
which, added to the increase in re-
ceipts, makes an increase of \$45,
474,405.10 in the surplus revenue,
applicable to the reduction of the
public debt. The expenditures on
account of the interest on the pub-
lic debt show a reduction of \$11,
431,534.39 from \$268,508,741.18 in
1881 to \$271,077,206.79 in 1882. The
excess of revenues over the expendi-
tures was \$145,543,810.93, and the
amount applied to a reduction of
the debt is \$166,281,505.55.

The receipts for the fiscal year on
account of the Post-office Depart-
ment were \$41,368,032.30, and ex-
penditures \$38,926,329.43. Of these
amounts \$20,211,991.78, or about
one half, was received and expended
directly by the postmasters without
being deposited in the treasury.
The amount collected from the
semi-annual duty accruing on their
capital, circulation and deposits
during the year was \$9,150,684.85.
The total amount collected on this
account since the beginning of the
national banking system is \$1,180,
005,706.25.

There was in the custody of this
office at the close of the fiscal year,
\$376,647,700 in United States bonds,
held in trust for National Banks,
of which \$360,722,700 was held as
security for circulation, and \$15,925,
000 to secure deposits of public
money during the year, \$129,474,
400 in bonds were deposited for
these purposes, and \$125,628,100
withdrawn. The amount of United
States currency outstanding at the
close of the year was \$362,464,592.10.
There was redeemed during the
year, \$105,773,708.08 in United
States currency, silver certificates

and notes of failed, liquidating and
reducing national banks, making the
total redemptions \$20,133,290, leav-
ing the amount nominally outstand-
ing at the close of the year,
\$66,096,710. United States bonds
were redeemed during the year to
the amount of \$166,204,450,
of which \$60,079,100 was
applied to the sinking fund. The
total amount of bonds retained by
the purchase redemption conver-
sion, or exchange, from March 11th,
1869, to June 30th, 1882, is \$2,149,
549,250. National Bank notes
amounting to \$76,089,327 were re-
deemed during the year, making the
total redemptions of these notes
under act of June 20th, 1874, \$1,175,
735,322.

Commenting upon the foregoing
figures, Treasurer Gillfillan says:
The most noteworthy change in
the last year is the decrease
of the gold coin and bullion held by
the treasury from \$176,791,466.41 to
\$153,047,964.12, and an increase of
standard silver dollars from \$65,
949,279 to \$92,025,850, a decrease
of gold of \$23,743,612.29 and an
increase in silver dollars of \$26,
076,071. Deducting the amount
held for the redemption of gold cer-
tificates, for the gold belonging to the
government in the treasury on the
30th of September was \$154,387,
371.29 in 1879, \$128,160,850.77
in 1880, \$169,552,746.41 in 1881,
and \$143,140,524.12 in 1882. Not-
withstanding the decrease in last
year the gold owned by the govern-
ment is \$2,000,000 more than two
years ago, the amount on hand last
year having been swelled by depos-
its of gold coin for exchange in the
West and South. Deducting in like
manner the silver certificates actual-
ly outstanding, silver dollars owned
by the Government was \$30,366,054,
On Sept. 30th, 1879, \$35,345,363;
on the same date in 1880, \$13,108,
839; in 1881, \$28,699,970. In 1882
the fund for the redemption of notes
of the national banks which have
failed, gone into voluntary liquida-
tion or made deposits of lawful
money for a reduction of their cir-
culation increased during the year
from \$31,152,713.60 to \$38,507,092.
10. The silver certificates actually
outstanding, after deducting the
amount held by the treasury from
\$62,840,440 to \$63,325,580. United
States notes on hand from \$28,422,
170 to \$32,918,256, and fractional
silver coin held from \$26,344,717
to \$29,429,246. The aggregate
amount of gold and silver coin and
bullion held by the Treasury has in-
creased from \$969,708,998.76 in 1881
to \$276,144,150.05 in 1882. The
amount now held is more than \$63,
000,000 greater than that held in
1879, and nearly \$62,000,000
greater than in 1880. The gross
assets of the Treasury increased
during the year from \$331,981,011.11
to \$346,552,990.39, although the
balance remaining, after deducting
the money held for the redemption
of gold, silver and currency cer-
tificates, and for the payment of the
matured debt and interest, and the
amount to the credit of the special
or trust funds ran down from
\$15,136,116.73 to \$143,964,893.79.
The excess of the cash assets of the
government over its net demand
liabilities on the first day of Novem-
ber was \$135,151,688.99.

No loss of public money has oc-
curred in this office during the last
year.

The Cause of the Railroad War.

New York, November 29.—The
opinion grows in Wall street that
the railroad war is due, in measure,
to the grain speculation, those railroad
managers who are so furiously entic-
ing rates being the sellers for future
delivery, and hoping to induce
free shipments. While rates are
low not much is expected from Sat-
urday's conference. President Por-
ter, of the St. Paul and Omaha
Railroad, sticks to his assertion that
he will enter no conference which
has not for one of its objects a di-
vision of territory on strictly defined
lines, while the Milwaukee and St.
Paul people reaffirm adherence to
their interests require, and at the
same time they denounce the de-
mands of the Chicago and Rock
Island people as unreasonable.

Sunk.

LITTLE ROCK, November 29.—A
Batesville special to the Gazette
says: The upper White River steam-
er Lady Boone, with 2000 bales of
cotton and several hundred sacks of
cotton seed, sunk yesterday in eight
feet water 16 miles below here. No
insurance.

General News.

WASHINGTON, November 29.—Snow
is reported nearly everywhere to-
day, north of a line drawn from
Washington to Memphis, includ-
ing those points, and at some places
South of that line. At Memphis
snow fell during eight hours.

Business Failure.

New York, November 29.—The
failure of Graham & Aitken, dry
goods, Broadway, was reported yes-
terday. Liabilities, \$150,000.

Funny, weak, and sickly children are made
healthy and strong by using Brown's Iron
Bitters.

Thanksgiving Observance.

This being a national holiday the banks
and government offices will be closed, and
the postoffice will observe Sunday hours.
Religious services will be held in several of
the churches as announced.

Mozart Club notice to-night.

Strick's Tips and Plumes, Black and
Colors, Very Cheap, to Close, at
Danbar's.

Fancy Feathers and Bows, Half
Price, to Close, at A. D. Danbar's.

Why Welcome.

What makes Forester O'Connell welcome
on every lady's toilet table is his latest
fragrance and soap, Cherry Blossom.

Election Troubles.

RICHMOND, Va., November 29.—
United States Commissioner Pleas-
ants is today examining a large num-
ber of witnesses as to the process
used by the commissioner of revenue
of Richmond, Va., and his deputies
in qualifying Democratic voters to
vote. It appears that many of these
witnesses were not assessed in per-
son, but that most of them were as-
sessed by proxy, and a few of them
without any authority at all. Dis-
trict Attorney John S. Wise holds
that this is a violation of the Federal
election laws, while the Democrats,
through counsel, maintain the con-
trary, and that the law does not re-
quire the person assessed to appear
in person. There are charges also
of false attestation of assessment pa-
pers. Several of the deputy com-
missioners of revenue are under ar-
rest, awaiting the action of the
United States commissioner.

Scandal in High Life.

St. Louis, Mo., November 29.—
St. Louis is convulsed over a scan-
dal in high life, resulting in the
shooting of one of the parties to-day
and the breaking up of one family.
Frank S. Iglehart, formerly cashier
in the banking house of Bartholow,
Lewis & Co., was shot in the arm by
Rash H. Tevis, a well known mer-
chant, and Tevis has separated from
his wife, taking with him his only
child. The parties are all wealthy
society people.

Killing at Lynchburg.

LYNCHBURG, Va., November 29.—
A difficulty occurred here this morn-
ing which resulted in the killing of
E. M. Craddock, yard master of
the Richmond and Allegheny Rail-
road Station, by Booker Robertson,
a miner, of Nelson County. The
origin of the affray was a quarrel
about the shortage in the weight of
ores. Craddock was shot through
the heart and instantly killed. Rob-
ertson was severely beaten before
he used his pistol.

Virginia's Official Vote.

RICHMOND, Va., November 29.—
The State board of canvassers con-
cluded their labors this morning and
awarded the certificate for Congress
man-at-large to John S. Wise, con-
stitutionist. The total vote of the
State for Congressman-at-large, was
99,792; Massey, Democrat, 94,184;
Dawson, colored, Republican, 4,342;
Wise's majority over Massey, 5,608;
plurality over Massey and Dawson,
1,466.

South Carolina General Assembly.

New York, November 29.—A
Columbia (S. C.) special says: The
General Assembly of South Carolina
met to-day. James Simons, of
Charleston, was elected Speaker of
the House. The complexion of the
Legislature is as follows: House—
Democrats 115, of whom 3 are
colored; Republicans 9, all colored.
Senate—Democrats 32, all white;
Republicans 3, all colored.

Arrested for Misusing the Mails.

BALTIMORE, Md., November 28.—
H. L. Lombard was arrested in this
city yesterday on a warrant from the
Western district of North Carolina,
charged with having used the United
States mails for fraudulent purposes.
He was turned over to the United
States authorities to be taken to
North Carolina for trial.

Heavy Frost.

PENSACOLA, Fla., November 29.—
Another heavy frost last night, and
the last of the refugees are returning.
The resumption of business has
been rapidly giving the city its ap-
pearance during the boom, which
was so summarily suspended three
months ago.

Good Advice.

You will prevent and cure the greater part
of the ills that afflict mankind in this
or any section, if you keep your stomach, liver
and kidneys in perfect working order.
There is no medicine known that does this
as surely as Parker's Ginger Tonic. It will
keep your blood rich and pure, and give you
good health at little cost. See other column.

Faded articles of all kinds restored to their original beauty by Diamond Dye.

Perfect and simple. 25 cents, at all drug-
gists.

Tackling the Wrong Freshman.

Lewiston Journal.
A little while since four bold, bad
sophomores, in a certain college in
Maine, went into the room of a
freshman, whom they judged to be
verdant. After the sophomores had
got into the room, the freshman asked
what they wished. "Oh, we've come
to put you through," was the reply.
The freshman told them they had
better not attempt anything, but they
scornfully refused to listen to
advice from a member of a lower
class, and made a rush for the youth
whom they took to be green.
With a blow he laid one of the
bold sophs upon his back. In the
melee that followed, the light was
overturned and extinguished, when the
freshman grasped a chair and the sophomores were
obliged to beat a hasty and disas-
trous retreat. The next morning
the freshman was called before the
president of the college, who inquired
the cause of the disturbance in
his room the preceding evening.
The freshman narrated the circum-
stances of the case very minutely, and
the president listened with the
greatest attention. When the fresh-
man had finished, the president said:
"And you cleaned them out!" "Yes,"
was the answer. "I congratulate
you upon your success," said the
president, as he took the boy's hand
and gave it a hearty shake.

Why Welcome.

What makes Forester O'Connell welcome
on every lady's toilet table is his latest
fragrance and soap, Cherry Blossom.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

New York Stock Market.

New York, November 29.—11 a. m.—The
stock market opened generally weak and
fell below yesterday's closing prices, the
only gain for St. Paul, Richmond and Danville,
however, was 12 higher. In early trade the
general list recorded a further decline of
1/4, the latter for Lake Shore, after which
the market became quiet and sold up under
occasional fractional reaction of 1/4. New
Jersey Central, Denver and Rio Grande, St.
Paul, Northwest, Reading and Canada
Southern being most prominent in the up-
ward turn. Speculation during the hour has
been very active.

New York, November 29.—The share
speculation has been active and irregular,
but mainly bullish. The general list shows
an improvement over the closing prices of
yesterday. The bears opened the market
on the extent of 1/4 per cent. St. Paul
and Denver and Rio Grande leading the
decline. In early trade there was a further
decline of 1/4 per cent, the latter for Il-
linois Central, after which the market be-
came strong. Shortly after mid day prices
recorded an advance ranging from 1/4 to 3/4
per cent. In which New Jersey Central and
Northwestern, Denver and Rio Grande, De-
nver and Rio Grande, Michigan Central and
Michigan Central and Western and St. Paul
being most conspicuous in the im-
provement. In the last hour the market
set was weak, sold off 1/4. Denver and
Rock Island, Northwestern, Wabash, Pacific
preferred, Delaware and Western St.
Paul suffering most severely in the decline.
The market closed weak but at an advance
on the day's transactions of 1/4 per cent.
The latter for New Jersey Central and St.
Paul, which closed at 1. Indiana, Blue-
ton and Western 1, and Denver and Rio-
grande 1/2 per cent. lower. Transactions ag-
gregated 500,000.

Exchange, 47 1/2; governments, irregular and higher; Swiss, 101 1/4; four-and-a-half, 113 1/4; fours, 119 1/4; money, 3 1/4; State bonds, closed at 4 and neglected; sub-treasury bal- ances, coin, \$109,530,000; currency, \$4- 800,000; stocks, irregular, but mainly bull- ish.

Ala. Class A 183 1/2
Ala. Class A small 182 1/2
Ala. Class B 5 1/4 182 1/2
Ala. Class C 184 1/2
Chicago & Northwestern, preferred 154 1/2
Erie 36 1/2
East Tennessee, Va. & St. Louis 144 1/2
Illinois Central 144 1/2
Lake Shore 113 1/2
Louisville & Nashville 52 1/2
Louisiana consols 40 1/2
Nashville & Chattanooga 53 1/2
New York Central 130 1/2
Pittsburgh 138 1/2
Rock Island 126 1/2
South Carolina Brown Consols 104 1/2
West Point, Tennessee 31 1/2
Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific, preferred 31 1/2
Western Union 82 1/2
W. & A. 2 per cent. 105 1/2
Georgia 7 1/2 mortgage 110 1/2
Georgia do. gold 113 1/2
Indiana consols 68 1/2
North Carolina, old 128 1/2
North Carolina, new 115 1/2
North Carolina, funding 10 1/2
North Carolina, spec. 10 1/2
Tennessee 6 1/2 143 1/2
Tennessee, new 142 1/2
Virginia 6 1/2 135 1/2
Virginia consolidated 161 1/2
Virginia deferred 112 1/2
Adams Express 136 1/2
American Express 93 1/2
Chesapeake & Ohio 39 1/2
Chicago & Alton 132 1/2
Chicago, St. Louis & New Orleans 75 1/2
Consolidated Coal 27 1/2
Delaware & Lackawanna 127 1/2
Port Wayne 43 1/2
Hambill & St. Joe 43 1/2
Harlem 200 1/2
Houston & Texas 72 1/2
Michigan Central 83 1/2
Metropolitan Elevated 99 1/2
Mobile & Ohio 15 1/2
Norfolk & Western, preferred 52 1/2
New York Elevated 90 1/2
Ohio & Mississippi, preferred 34 1/2
Ohio & Mississippi, P. & O. 35 1/2
Pacific Mail 116 1/2
Panama 116 1/2
Quicksilver 64 1/2
Quincy, preferred 52 1/2
Reading 52 1/2
St. Louis & San Francisco, preferred 33 1/2
St. Louis & San Francisco, 1st pref. 33 1/2
St. Paul, preferred 103 1/2
St. Paul, preferred 119 1/2
Texas Pacific 38 1/2
Union Pacific 104 1/2
United States Express 65 1/2
Wells & Fargo 127 1/2
7 bid. 10 offered.

Future.

New York, November 29.—Cotton, net
receipts, 416 bales; gross, 5,496 bales.
Futures closed easy; sales, 123,000
bales; December, 10.17; January, 10.12;
February, 10.31 to 10.33; March, 10.40 to 10.43;
April, 10.53 to 10.54; May, 10.54 to 10.55; June,
10.76; July, 10.87 to 10.88; August, 10.96 to
10.97.

New York Cotton Market.

New York, November 29.—Cotton quiet;
sales, 390 bales; uplands, 10.17 to 10.18; Orleans,
10.18 to 10.19; middling, 10.35 to 10.36;
bales; exports to Great Britain, 19,401 bales;
to continent, 18,573 bales.

New York General Market.

New York, November 29.—Southern
floor far active and firm, common to fair
cotton, \$4.50 to 5.35; good to choice do., \$5.30
to 5.70. Wheat, cash lots, about 1 1/4 lower; No.
2, spring, nominal; ungraded red, 85 1/2 to 1.10;
No. 2, red, November, \$1.08 1/2 to 1.09; Decem-
ber, \$1.08 1/2 to 1.09. Corn unsettled and
closed decidedly lower; ungraded, 56 1/2 to 1.00;
No. 2, November \$1.09 1/2 to 1.10; December,
58 1/2 to 1.00. Hops, lower and dull; No. 1,
42; Coffee, spot, weak and dull; options
active and easier; sales, Rio, December,
560, No. 3, \$7.15 to 7.35. Sugar, dull,
weak and nominal; fair to good refining
quoted at 7 3/4 to 7 1/2; refined dull and de-
clining; yellow C, 6 1/4 to 7; extra C, black,
white, extra C, 7 1/4 to 7 1/2; yellow D, 7 1/4 to
7 1/2; white, 8 1/4 to 8 1/2; molasses, A, 7 1/2 to
8; crushed, 9 1/4 to 9 1/2; powdered, 9 1/4 to
9 1/2; 13 to 16 1/2; 16 to 18 1/2; 18 to 20 1/2; 20 to
22 1/2; 22 to 24 1/2; 24 to 26 1/2; 26 to 28 1/2; 28 to
30 1/2; 30 to 32 1/2; 32 to 34 1/2; 34 to 36 1/2; 36 to
38 1/2; 38 to 40 1/2; 40 to 42 1/2; 42 to 44 1/2; 44 to
46 1/2; 46 to 48 1/2; 48 to 50 1/2; 50 to 52 1/2; 52 to
54 1/2; 54 to 56 1/2; 56 to 58 1/2; 58 to 60 1/2; 60 to
62 1/2; 62 to 64 1/2; 64 to 66 1/2; 66 to 68